



TOPONYMES OF TAKHYATASH

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Abstract

The article examines the toponym Taxiataş, the history of the toponym's emergence, and versions of its etymology.

Keywords: history, toponym, etymology, tahia, stone.

Takhiataş, a well-known historical district in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, once received the status of a city within the Khojeyli district, one of the five cities of Karakalpakstan.

It should be especially noted that the Takhiataş district, although not having a very distant historical past, as one of the developed centers, is still in the center of constant attention of our country's leaders, scientists, and guests coming to our Republic from abroad.

At the same time, the city of Takhiataş, and then the Takhiataş district, during the period of independence, are not standing aside from the transformations being carried out throughout the country and are achieving great successes. Such successes are observed in all sectors of the national economy. [1]

It should also be emphasized that the general urban life from the earliest periods played a huge role in the comprehensive development of society. At the same time, in the period after independence, the celebration by the heads of our states of anniversaries of cities that hold a special place in the history of our people, and the deep study of their history, is becoming a kind of program. Thus, we are not only realizing this ourselves, but also attracting international organizations to draw attention to it, creating decent conditions for tourists to come, and thereby striving to take our place among the world's peoples through our country's rich heritage.



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The history of the city of Takhiatash cannot be considered separately from the history of the city of Khojeyli. The reason is that the city of Takhiatash was an urban-type city in the Khojeyli district. That is why there are versions suggesting that it was named Taxiatosh. This can be understood as folk ethnology.

The history of the Taxiatosh toponym goes back to the distant past. The first part of the term is likely derived from the words "Taqiya." This word, borrowed from the Arabic language, has several meanings. Firstly, it means "support," "support." At the same time, the place where people gathered and held a large feast was called "Taqiya" or "Taqiyaxona." According to the book "Baburnama," "Takiya" was a gathering place for dervishes and qalandars. [2]

At the same time, the place where people gathered and held a large ceremony was called "Taqiya" or "Taqiyaxona." According to the book "Baburnama," "Takiya" was a gathering place for dervishes and qalandars. Therefore, "Tahiyatash" can be the name of a place for guests of dervishes and qalandars made of stone. There are also suggestions that in the Islamic religion (study), "taqiya" has meanings (Arabic "Abailamoq," "to act according to the situation"). Taqiya allows Muslims to hide their religious views from others. In fact, this word is used very often in our language. However, taqiya is permissible in the Hanafi branch of Sunnism, which is worshipped by the majority of Muslims. In general, from which periods has the toponym "Takhyatash" been used in written literature, has not yet been fully studied. However, on the site of the present-day city of Takhiatash, in ancient times, at the end of the 17th-18th centuries, the Kenegesi clan lived, and then the city's location served as the permanent residence of the Keneges. The present-day "Keneges jap" (canal) flowed through the middle of the large Keneges village. This Keneges-jap was initially called "Amanquli." This information is provided in the book "History of Irrigation of Khorezm" by Ya. Gulyamov and "Historical Works of Munis, Ogahi, and Bayani" by K. Munirov.

During the years when Muhammad Amin Inak was the Khan of Khiva, led by Keneges Biy Amankul, water from the Amu Darya was taken from the territory of the present Takhiatash district, a ditch was dug, and water was brought to the areas where Keneges were located in the southern districts of the Khojeyli district. This canal was first named after Amanquli, and then after the Keneges clan Keneges



Arna. According to some historical sources, Amankul's territory is located between present-day Kunya-Urgench and Buldimsaz.

In the 18th century, the Keneges were headed and governed by Amir Amankul biy. He participated in the excavation of a section of the Suvenli Canal, which runs through the middle of Khojeli, starting from Taxiyyatosh. Keneges Omir Amankul biy allocated land and water to the Turkmens who wished to live in Takhiatash. At that time, the history of the city of Takhiatash stretched back 300 years. However, the city did not appear in history on its current territory by itself. That is, this place is considered one of the ancestral places of the Karakalpak people. Such is Ketmenchi Baba (Muhammad Zarip, from the Khoja lineage), who was the pir of the city of Takhiatash. [4]

Along the road between Baikan (Baykhan) and Mizdakhan lived the people of Nugbag. Academician Yahya Gulyamov suggested that Nubag (Nukhfag) might be the name of an old Persian city. Archaeologist G'ayratdin Xojaniyazov investigated and established that between Baykan and Mizdakxon, on the eastern side of the present-day city of Taxiyyatosh, there is a city under the Ketmenshi Baba cemetery. The length of the city is 235 m, the width is 35-100 m, found archaeological materials have been found that confirm its existence in the I-IV, IX-XI, XII-XIV centuries. [5]

Historian Maqdisi writes that through the city of Taxiyyatosh, located to the right of the trade caravan route, the Suenli canal flowed towards Ustyurt, receiving water from the Amu Darya. Thus, there are suggestions that Ketmenchi Baba may have been a medieval city of Nubog.

Toponyms are a vast linguistic and cultural-spiritual treasure created by our people over many centuries. Also, toponyms reflect the unique observations, experiences, worldview, and various beliefs of the people from ancient times to the present day. This becomes evident when analyzing the meanings expressed by names, social, historical, and natural-geographical information, the reasons for their choice and naming, and the history of toponyms' origins.

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Today's Takhiatash city, located on both sides of the Amu Darya, celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2023. Not much time has passed since Uzbekistan gained independence. If we turn the pages of history, we will see many centuries-old ancient cities. Although the city of Takhiatash is small in age, it occupies one of the leading places in the life of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

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